Amusements To-day.

Abbey's Park Theoree Photos: Maines, hijon Opera Rouse The Lemmin Love, Maines, Hannell's Museum Handley and Stat. formands Theoree To Savot, Maines, Hanverly's Niste's Gorden Chile Com's Cable. Haverly's 14th St. Theater old Supports Mallion Madison Square I brater - Especially Schief Som Francisco Opera House, All at Sea Mellon, Standard Theater Colorad Supports Mallion. Thentre Comiques square societary Tony Past w's Theatre. To Secure Union Square Theoree The Lating Age. Matters. Wallack's Theater La Bette Green, Matters. Window Theater To Done (In Matters.)

### The Great Strikes.

The strikes now on foot among the workers in iron are of enormous magnitude, and there is no prospect that they will be terminated at any early day.

As for the special questions in dispute between the iron workers and their employers, we do not undertake to determine which justice and common sense on handle. In fact, we suppose that there is right on both sides. The workmen demand noth-(stence; while the employers allege nothing but the truth when they declare that they are unable to pay any addition to the present rate of wages, because any such addition would leave them no prefit at all.

The most important circumstance about these strikes is the evidence they afford that the country is overtaxed, that its industry is crushed down by burdens imposed by the internal revenue law and by the tariff, as well as by State and municipal taxation. It would appear that in this most important branch of enterprise these burdens have at last brought everything to a standstill and made it impossible to go on any further.

It is the taxes which add so bitterly to the cost of all the necessaries of living that the wages of the best laborers no longer suffice to procure them. It is the taxes which add so bitterly to the charges of manufacture and business that enterprise is paralyzed and

rendered unable to continue any longer.

And yet our Republican rulers at Washington and the great lights which control the Republican majority in Congress spend their time in devising violent and doubtful means of admitting to the House of Representatives a few more corrupt and pliable members, qualified to join in fastening upon the Treasury new schemes of public plunder, and ready to resist every attempt to abolish the internal revenue system and to reduce the tariff to proportions that are just, tolerable, and politic

The secret of the strikes is the present exorbitant taxation of the country.

### Garibaldi Dead.

With the death of GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI disappears a heroic figure which has long filled a place of unchallenged preëminence in the affections of his countrymen. He deserved their love and admiration, for he was not only a high-minded and single-hearted patriot, but a successful liberator, and what MAZZINI planned he, more than any other son of Italy, carried into triumphant execution.

To find a parallel to the influence exercised by Garmaldi's personality in the shaping of events we must look not to Kossuth or BOLIVAR or any leading spirit of the French revolution, for the movements with which those men were associated had acquired an impetus to which the contributions of individuals seemed relatively insignificant. But GARIBALDI may be said to have revived the traditions of Italian valor, and in the victory he won over great test between those countries. In short, odds in 1849 under the walls of Rome he taught his countrymen a lesson of self-respect and self-confidence which was ago, had Mr. Terscorr and Mr. never afterward forgotten. When GARI- WALKER BLAINE remained at home. But BALDI, with a vastly inferior force, the latter made a journey to La Paz, in the routed a French army, he wiped out the course of which he conferred with Minister of four conturies reversed the triumphs of CHARLES VIII., and convinced the world that Italy was at last worthy to be free. Nor is it doubtful to those who appreciate the difficulties of Cavour's position in 1860 that Italy owes her unity to the famous expedition of the One Thousand against Sielly, a feat of arms whose equal must be sought in the exploits of the Vikings or of the Norman adventurers who conquered the same island eight centuries before. There are few finer things in history than Garibaldi's willing re-ignation of a dictatorship which he had wen by his sword, in order that the historic kingdom of the Two Sicilies after in agelong severance, might be merged in a united Italy. And even his two unsuccessful attempts to recover Rome in 1862 and 1867 served to fortify his countrymen in the resolve not to rest until the Holy City had

GARDALDI was something more and larger than a patriot. His sympathies were not bounded by a single race or country. He was animated by a noble passion of emancipation, and proclaimed himself a citizen and soldier of every land struggling to free. Before he was forty years of ago he had twice nearly lost his life fighting for the independence of Uruguay, and at the age of sixty-three he offered his sword to France in the hour of her death grapple with Germany. In Hungary, in Peland, in Servia, in Spain, in every part of Europe where men have striven to throw off the galling voke of despetient, Gammann's example was a bencon, and his name was the watchword of revolution. Of all contemporary great men who have been associated with the uprising for freedom, not one has had a stronger hold on the public heart, and not one lins rendered more balliant and substantial services to the progress of humanity.

secome the Italian capital.

# Partisan Violence.

The closing scenes in the contested election case of Macket es. O'Connon were disgeness. ful to the Republican majority of the House of Representatives, and still more disgraceful to the Speaker. He may be said to have throned the rules and set uside all parlin-

For the flist time in the history of Congress, the Speaker and aclously and indecently occupied the chair while formal resolutions were pending which do lared "that the said decisions and rulings of the Speaker and his refusal to allow appeals therefrom were nobtrary, and are hereby condemned and cens to the utter futility of Monrono and sured by this House,"

LANE, who effected the promuble and resolutions on behalf of the Democratic side, could be taken off the floor water at being permittof to say a word on the proposition, while

gar defiance of decency and ignorant obstinacy were enthroned, and the majority, forgetting the wars of faction and the per-Robeson had set up as Speaker.

This turn of the question, which agitated merits of the contested case and forced a new issue before the country. If a desperate majority may inaugurate violent methods to put partisans in the House, may they not also resort to that recourse when any favorite scheme is to be pressed?

Parliamentary rules are mainly made for the protection of the minority against the undue power of a reckless majority, capable the rules were shaped to recognize the dietation of the majority only and to enforce its mandates. When the Democrats came in put the minority where its opposition could be made effective.

This element of protection has now been utterly destroyed by a radical change in the party is in the woong, and which party has | rules. This is the beginning of a parliamenseen what this creature of Robeson, while in ing more than a fair compensation, that is | the chair, is capable of doing under his masto say, a compon-ation which will amount to ter's orders. None of the restraints which something more than the actual cost of ex- are observed by other menuffect his conduct. Of course he will go to other extremes, after having been applauded by his party for what he has now done.

The worst feature of this case is the dangerous precedent and example thus set by the third officer of the Government in trampling the law under foot and in defying publie opinion, merely to carry out a political wrong.

The complexion of the House must soon change, and it will probably change in the very next Congress. One outrage begets another. The temptation to profit by an existing abuse can rarely be resisted. This Republican record is a standing invitation to violence hereafter, the outcome of which cannot be foreseen. It will require immense selfcontrol, if the Democrats should carry the elections this fall, to prevent them from giving the Republicans a heavy dose of their

### The Situation in Peru.

Messrs. Trescort and Walker Blaine returned to their native shores on Thursday, after devoting about six months to the ostensible objects of their mission to South America. These gentlemen are reported to have enjoyed the journey which they made at the expense of the people of the United States, but the question on which our taxpayers would like to be enlightened is, What did they accomplish? Is Peru the better or the worse for the visit of these special Commissioners ? Six months ago Bolivia was on the point of

making peace on her own account with Chili, and Peru was in a state of utter prostration, in which any reasonable proposition on the part of her conqueror should have been necepted. Gen. HURLBUT had been entirely discredited at Lima, it being thoroughly understood that his too strenuous advocacy of the fictitious Government of CALDERON and his indecent assault upon Pherola's Secretary were disowned by Mr. BLAINE'S successor in the State Department. Pre-ROLA himself soon afterward appeared in Lima, and endeavored to bring about a national movement which should result in the liberation of the Peruvian territory upon terms which could be accepted by the invaders. By the time, moreover, that Mr. TRESCOTT had arrived in Santiago a provisional treaty had been actually signed by Bolivia and Chill, and only required the ratification of the La Paz Government to become a definite settlement of the conpeace would unquestionably have obtained throughout South America long ADAMS, and the former, after a sejourn of some weeks in Santiago and a somewhat longer stay at Lima, paid a visit to the pretended head of the CALDIRON regime. Admiral Monterio, at the little interior town in which he has taken refuge from Chillian antagonists and Peruvian rebels. What is

strutions? To begin with Bolivia, we find that contemporaneously with the arrival of Messrs. TRESCOTT and BLAINE on the Pacific coast of South America, Mr. Adams, our Minister at La Paz, ventured to repeat the performance by which he had already distinguished himself at the Arica conference, and interfered to prevent the ratification by the La Paz authorities of the peace protocol which had been previously signed by the official representatives of Bollvia and Chill. This exhibition of diplomatic discretion seems to have taken place about the time of the visit of Mr. WALKER BLAINE. who apparently labored under the strangely mistaken impression that his father's ideas were still dominant in our State Department. His eyes have probably been opened since he posed as the expounder of our foreign policy at La Paz by the summary recall of Minister ADAMS, and the appearance at Lima of Señor Carrillo, Bolivian Minister to Montero, with instructions to bring about the immediate conclusion of a peace or truce. So far then, as Mr. WALKER BLAINE is concerned. his initiation in the profession of diplomacy

the net result of these diplomatic demon-

We cannot see that the slightest good was effected by Mr. Trescorr's negotiations, whereas their detrimental effect upon the prospects of a speedy peace is obvious. Supposing that the American envoy was sincere n his assertion of impartial friendship to both parties, the Chilians offered terms of peace which, in view of the sacrifices incurred since October, 1880, were considerably more liberal than those put forward at the Ariea conference. But these Mr. Trescorr was not authorized to recommend to Peru, and it was soon evident to himself and everybody else at Santlago that he had come on a

Returning from his uscless mission to led the unprecedented accordent which de- | Chill, the only result of which was to give the Chilians the radically false impression that public opinion in the United States is hostile to their country, and would gladly see them robbed at the fruits of victory, Mr. TRESCUTT proceeded to Lima, where his official action was equally unfortunate. Instead of taking warning by the wretched blunders of his prodecessors, and opening his eyes. the absurd pretensions of the extinct He not only sat there, but he assumed to Caliberry regime, he is said to have rule, and did arbitrarily rule that Mr. Mrs. | consorted altogether with the partisans of GOYENECHE, a rich Peruvian proprietor, who se agent CALDERON was, and with the persons interested in the schemes of the Crestit Industriel. It was in conformity with this ill-Mr. REED and Mr. Harrowk were allowed to judged behavior in Lina, where Pierron's intrude and to disposses him of ids constist has fifty partisans among the people to Can-DERON'S one, that Mr. TRESCOTT took the No greater or regressed the perpetrated in difficult and wholly superfluous journey into s legislative buly. It was rank violence, un- | the interior to present his credentials to | were furnished.

redeemed by a single justifying fact. Vul- Monteno, who has neither a Cabinet nor an army, and whose entire following in Peru seems at present to be limited to his body servants. If our envoy

sonal hatreds of leaders, bowed down and had been venturesome enough to visit worshipped the wooden ided whom SECOR | CACERES at Ayacucho or the Prefect of Cuzeo or VILLAVICENCIO at Arequipa, he might have conferred with men who exercise some the House for tes days, has thrust aside the | real power in Peru, and he would at least have escaped rendering himself an object of ridicule to everybody conversant with the netual state of things in Peru. The dialogue which took place between Mr. Thisscorr and Monteno sounds like an excerpt from an

opera bouffe... We should dismiss this Trescorr mission as a farce if the imaginative Peruvians possessed the keen sense of humor which beof overriding the weak and of asserting that | longs to the Anglo-Saxon. But these simmight is right. Under Colean and Blaine | ple folk cannot believe that an American Commissioner would spend six months in South America, refuse to support most reasonable terms proffered they abolished this practice and once more and make a long journey inland to confer with a pretended President. who is a laughing stock in Peru, unless his Government had some secret and serious intention of direct intervention. The on equence of this delusion will be that the tary despotism established in the interest of | luckless Peruyians will refuse for six months lobbery and of corruption. The country has or a year longer to accept the inevitable consequences of their defeat, and Chill will not improbably be reluctantly compelled to aunex their entire country.

### Who Was the Traitor?

In response to the taunts of Gen. Sharpe's organ, the Kingston Freeman, Mr. CONKLING as furnished to the Herald several letters to himself from persons who were present at the council held by Mr. CONKLING's friends after his resignation from the Senate. All these letters agree in affirming that Gen. SHARPE was among the foremost of those who advised Mr. CONKLING and Mr. PLATT to stand for reflection.

In the letters of Senator Jones of Nevnda, of Senator Platt, and of Commissioner FRENCH there is an interesting allusion not contained in the others. According to these gentlemen, Gen. Sharpe's enthusiasm for the return of Mr. CONKLING and Mr. PLATT to their former posts was clouded by the dread of treachery on the part of one of Mr. Conk-LING's old and trusted friends. Mr. FRENCH. in his letter, goes so far as to say that this old friend was a prominent member of the party, and also that Gen. SHARPE named him when he spoke of him.

Now, who was this expected traitor? Will Mr. French be more explicit? Let him write a letter to THE SUN disclosing his name, and we will print it conspicuously for the sake of the cause.

### Short Reply to a Public Question.

"When," asks that veteran Republican, the Boston Journal-a newspaper which seldom deserts a Republican leader until he is actually on the road to the penitentiarywhen will Mr. Robeson of New Jersey come to a realizing sense of the fact that his assumption of leadership is very offensive to seven-eighths of the Republican members? The answer is easy: When seven-eighths of the Republican members reject the leadership of Mr. Robeson of New Jersey. That

will bring him to a realizing sense of the situation. As for hints and shrugs and suggestions, you might as well hint to a telegraph pole that it had better move on. If Secon Robeson's skin were thin enough to be sensitive to the opinion of honest men, he would not now be in public life.

It is worthy of note that so many Republican newspapers have come to the conclusion that it is not well for a party to be led by a person of Secor Robeson's character.

# Albany.

The State Legislature adjourned yesterlay in much the same fashion that it always does, and in a style closely copied from that of Congress.

Alike at Albany and at Washington, the crowding the calendars full of bills that can-not possibly receive consideration, varying the raising of the committee of investigation. this industry with buncombe speeches on Having raised the money, the Ring, by its matters and things in general. Then, at agents, brings its bill to Washington having matters and things in general. Then, at length, both Houses agree to adjourn at a date fixed but a short time ahead. A wild rush is made at the calendars, and bills and resolutions are knocked in every direction, some passed, some defeated, some laid aside, and a great part left in such shape that few persons have any clear notion, until the battle wrecks are picked up and inventorled . several days after the adjournment, what

has become of them. This is legislation for the people.

We have been herling for some days to see in the collections of the Modell, and See Seeds three in the na-nary of a landsome absolute to the Lebenth for the re-resonness there have been prepared upon the for what for the respective to the landsome special properties of the landsome seeds to the landsome seeds of the leave in his native country necessary to extend the American engagements of a naturalized either. A cor-respondent of the Evening York showed on fure fact, for a cert man way, that the rumpus over this was all due to the agreement of the Evening Fork seaching to the history of the expatriation question—Evening Paul.

The correspondent of our esteemed contem porary did not show any such thing. What he showed was that the opinion had been expressed by certain members of President GRANT's Cabinet that a renewal of residence by

# THE REV. DR. BLAUFFLT.

His Opinion Upon Col. Ingersoll as the Decoration Orator. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Ser: The

uproar, as you justly characterized it, raised because of the selection of Col. Ingersoll as Decoration Day orator, was an uproar deservlug and demanding a general and most emphatic public rebuke. I am indeed myself a heretic of the most pro-

anced description. And yet I have sympathy whatever with Col. Ingersoli in ither his measures or his methods of attacking the current conceptions about the Bible and religion. I have never heard him, but so far as I can judge of his performances by the newspaper reports of his speeches, and by his contributions to the press, he impresses me as being a soci of American mixture of Voltaire and Section of American mixture of Voltaire benderation to the modern cause of religious liberty. Precisely what that service was its well understood by all those readers of Tus Sty who are familiar with the various stages of the modern battle for religious liberty. But could not be made evident to other people without an historical survey, for which I have no distributed by the second of the modern battle for religious liberty, but could not be made evident to other people without an historical survey, for which I have no distributed by the second of the modern battle second of the modern battle second of the modern battle second of the second of th

# THE WHISKEY FUND AND ITS RESULTS.

Washington, June 1.—Senator Windom's Whiskey Ring investigation may or may not accomplish great things in detail. As a key to what otherwise would probably be without explanation, the single fact already brought legislators spend a large part of a session in | out, that the Ring raised seven bondeed and

and Means Committee and other appointments The bill finds its way into the committee's room, and is duly reported-not, however, till the Ring for it had been prepared in the House. The report was unanimous, and so quietly made that nobody knew what the bill was. This was according to the programme,

It is extremely singular that a bill of so much importance, and open to so many grave

It is extremely singular that a bill of so much importance, and open to so many grave obsections, as Secretary Folger subsequently showed, and as the whole country at once perceived, should he so warmly espoused by every member of the Ways and Moans Committee.

But remarkable as this fact is, it is far less so than that the bill should have slipped through the House of Representatives without the year and mays being called, and with the observer of the simplest and most trivial question in the world!

In fact, the bill virtually gave to the Whiskey Ring nearly seventy millions of dollars!

What relation had the fund of seven hundred and twenty-live thousand dollars to the extraordinary action of the House?

There extraordinary action of the House?

There are hundreds of bills of positive nearls and of vast consequence to individuals, and almost unobjectionable, that no power can move.

The Secretary of the Treasury anyears not to have had a knowledge of the character of the bill till it reached the Seance. Although Mr. Haum the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, had been giving it his active support and although it reduced the prospective revenues nearly seventy millions, apparently it was with the intention of keeping the Secretary in ignorance of what was soing on.

Subsequently a resolution was offered by Mr. White in the House, calling on the Secretary of of the Treasury. The Commissioner I ham settled in championing a bill whereby seventy millions would go into peckets of the whisley men instead of time between the presence of wars was sointed and twenty for the reasons for Commissioner Raums action in championing a bill whereby seventy millions would go into peckets of the whisley men instead of time had been good as a report which evales the incaning alternative alternative or the reasons for Commissioner Raums action in championing a bill whereby seventy millions would go into peckets of the whisley men instead of time had been considered a report which evales the incaning alternative and the substance o

# DEATH OF GIUSEPPE GARIBALDL

Rosse, June 2. Gen. Garibald! died at 61 'clock this evening, at Caprora, of bronchitis.

It was at Nice, on the 22-1 of July 1807, that the child who had to bear the now femous name of Giuseppe Garibaldi saw the light. A son of a sallor, he was to become a sail or himself. He was but a few years old when the movement in which he was subsequently to play so prominent

a part began. The Carbonari had begun the work of consuleacy already under Napoleon, and secret societies grew in numbers from year to year. Mazzini, prosecuted and flying to France, established about 1830, at Marseilles, a paper called La Giovano Estis (Young Italy). Garibaldi, then a young Picelmontese sailor, joined the secret society of which Massini was the leader, and after an attempt to raise an insurrection at Genoa, was compelled to take to flight. A few years later, when revolution broke out in South America, we find him engaged in de-

fending the republic of Rio Grande against Brazil. Now on sen, now on land, he always fought bravely with a band of his countrymen, was wounded, captured by the Brazilians, imprisoned and subjected to torture. In 1843 he became chief of the naval forces of the republicans of Montevideo, consisting of three miserable sloops, and had to fight the squadron of Dictator Rosas under Admiral Brown. He had married then a creols of the province of Saints Catherine, the celebrated Anita, who became not only the mother of his children, but a lieutenant to him. In the buttle with that squadrou she showed prodigious valor, but after a threedays' fight the ammunition was exhausted. and the only thing left to Garibaldi was to burn his craft so as to prevent its capture. He had used the same expedient two years before, when fighting the Brazilians. His life at that time, as he relates it in his "Memoires," savors of the most incredible novels of the sensational catalogue.

His reputation now began to spread in the world at large, for the South American wars began to interest Europe, and the name of Garibuild came frequently before the public. When, a few years later, the revolution broke out in Europe, he rushed thither, and landed at Genoa, e identily expecting that Charles Albert, then fighting the Austrians, would accept his services. Charles Albert knew, however, Garibaldi's republican views, still remembered his condemnation to death and declined his offer. But the Committee of Public Safety of Yilan, having just formed several detacuments of volunteers, gave him the command of them, and ordered him to march to the rescue of Bergamo. This expedition was a failure. Garibaldi retreated toward Come, and the bulk of his volunteers descried into Switzerland, while he himself escaped to Genoa. baldi came frequently before the public. When,

di retreated toward Come, and the bulk of his volunteers deserted into Switzerland, while he himself escaped to Genoa.

About a year later, the revolution broke out in Rome, the Pope took to flight, and the republic was proclaimed in the Eternai City, Mazzini, then one of the triumvirs, gave Garibaldi the command of the Iornes which were to defend Rome against the besieging French army under Oudinot. It was here that he met with his first success on Italian soil, for he not only repulsed Oudinot, but, taking advantage of the temporary armistics concluded at Rome, dashed upon the Neapolitan army encamped at Palestrina, and with less than 3,000 men defented the whole of it. A few days later, and as the Neapolitans seemed to have reorganized themselves, he attacked them once more at Veiletri and so utterly rented them that but for the hessitation of the commander-in-chief (Boselli), acting then in conjunction with him, the whole Neapolitan army might have been destroyed and the King captured. Garlbaid was again wounded in that battle, but had, nevertheless, to hurry to the defence of Rome. The armistice being over, the French resumed their attack with an army of 30,000 men and a powerful siege artillery. The siege, storm, and capture of the Eternal City are well remembered. For being over, the French resumed their attack with an army of 30,000 men and a powerful stege artiflery. The stege, storm, and enourse of the Eternal City are well remembered. For nearly a month the fearful massacre hasted, ending in the extermination of the greater part of the valunt garrison. On the 2d of July, 1849, Garibaidi had to leave for the mountains with a force of some 3,000 men, in the hope of being able to carry on a partison war ngainst the French, the Papal forces, the Neapolitans, or the Austrians, as circumstances might command. Sharply pursued, he had to take refuse upon the little heutral State of San Marrino. Foreign powers, however, interfered, and compelled the Government of San Marrino. Foreign powers, however, interfered, and compelled the Government of San Marrino. Horself he forces and he was hunted very much as if he had been a brigand. Buring his wanderings in search of a safe abede, he one night reached the village of Mandriole, near Ravenna, where two poor peasants, the brothers Ravaglia, gave shelter both to him and to his wife, not knowing who they were. Anita was pregnant, and utterly exhausted. She died almost immediately upon her arrival, but the troops pursuing Garibaldi were so near that he dared not lose even the time necessary for her burial; and the two Ravaglias, at whose house her body was found, were tried for nurder. But, thanks to the general only of the Austrian General commanding in the district, the retrogade Italian party were not allowed to carry their revenge so far as to accuse men of murder when they were guilty only of hospitality.

After no end of tribulations Garibaldi succeaded in safely reaching Genon, and escaped to the New Werld again. Heembarked for New York.

permit his attempting to return to that country, and he therefore accepted the proposal of an American shipowher to conduct a vessel to Genoa. When he reached Italian soil he resumed his former activity as a captain in the merchant havy of Piedmont.

In May, 1859, when the war with Austria broke out, Victor Emanuel admitted Garibaidi to the regular army, with the rank of major-general, and but him at the head of a volunteer cores called the Cacciatori delle Alpi-Alpine Jaggers-organized by Gen, Cialdini, In this capacity Garibaidi was the first to put his foot upon the soil of Lemburdy to attack Austria. He took within a few days Varese and Como, and pushed the Austrians under Gen. Urban toward Milan, Magenta and Solferino, however, soon brought the war to a close; and after the pence of Villafranca he had to lay down his arms. He was now too popular a man to be afraid of any prosecution; on the other hand, the success which he had obtained encouraged him to further action, and so he immediately started for Modena and Parma, and began to agitate these Duchies in favor of annexation to Piedmont. He had then a seat in Parliament, and made a fierce attack on Cavour at the time the Savoy and Nice question was discussed. It was naturally a great offence to him that his nature pince should be lost to his country; and the succender of Savoy and Nice was the main cause of that butter animosity which ever after existed between him and the great Italian Minister. He would not take the slightest notice of the agreement of Planoveres, in which the annexation had been stipulated as the price of French alliance.

In 1860, when the revolt broke out in Skuly

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repulsed him and drove him back to Aspremonte, where he was attacked by Paliavieini, severely wounded, transported to Spezzia and subsequently to Pisa. This was practically the end of Garibaldi's career.

In 1864, he made a voyage to England, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm that had ever been bestowed on any stransper visiting that country. After his return, be lived simost constantly on his little island, interfering, however, new and then with both European and Italian polities but almost every step he took in that direction was a failure, for there was nothing in him either of the politician or the diplomatist. In fart, so great was his incamely for non-military pursuits that, when he sat as a D-naty in the Parliament of Predment, his greatest admirers were always trembling whenever they knew of a desire of his to take part in the debate. In the memorable sitting of the 18th of April. 1801, Nino Bixto had publicly to ask induspone for his friend and leader, saying that he was a warrior but not an orator, which, in a country where everybody speaks so well, was tantament to giving Garibaldi a certificate of imbecility. How little of a statesman he was is perhans best illustrated by his relation with the old Acamanter Dumas. Though he mistrusted the French on account of Napoleon's interference in Rome, Dumas managed to gain his confidence as soom as he joined him in Naples. He gave the extravazant novelist the Palace of Chiatamonte, appointed him superintendent of the Department of Fine Arts, intrusted him with the publication of his Mésoures, and caused the municipality of Naples to conclude a contract with Dumas for a listory of the house of the Neapolitan Bourbons to be written for the sum of \$6,000. The money was paid in advance, but the work was never produced. Dumas carefully preserved up to the hour of his death, and showed it to everybody, a letter of introduction Garibaldi gave him once to King Victor Emanuel. It was not long, and ran thus: 'Sire, receive Dumas. He is my friend and y

Mr. Bolfe's edition of Shakespeare advances toward completion "Timon of Athens" made its ap-pearance last week. This edition is expurgated with great judgment, and the notes are valuable (Harpers). A useful hand book is the "Index Guide of Travel and Art Study in Europe," by Lafayette C. Loomis Scrib-ners). The titles are alphabetically arranged.

ners). The titles are alphabetically arranged.

A small volume entitled "How to Buy and Sell a Horse" (Orange Judd Company) contains for the novice a great deal of interesting statistics, and even an old horse trader will find its terse, and compact information. useful. But let no man imagine that even when equipped with such a compendium of knowledge he is justified in going out and buying a horse. A man after reading such a book is just as well fitted to buy horses as a man is to play falliards who has no further experience in the game than can be acquired by studyl g a book giving diagrams of all the possible shots, and no better. To buy horses with success, as is the case with learning to play billiards, one must travel the wearlsome and expensive road of experience. There is no shorter way. Mesers. Harper & Brothers have just published the

twenty-first annual edition of their "Handbook of Travel in Europe and the East," of which Mr. W. Peinbroke Fet-ridge is the editor. The work, which has grown to such great extent that it is divided into three volumes, begins with Great Britain and ends with Russia and Spain. white Syria, Torkey, Egypt, Norway, and Sweden are included in addition to the countries of the European continent which are always described in works of the kind. For many years this book has been recognized as of first-rate value; and it is enough to say that the present edition is even superior to its predecessors.

A collection of original "Land League Songs," by Miss Fanny Parnell, has appeared (Pilot Publishing Company) Miss Parnell dedicates the songs to "The persecutor of the poor, the hunter of pricate, and the slayer of women and children-William Buckshot Forster." The tone of the songs may be heard in the dedication. They reflect, that be necessary, in proving that murder and violence are alien therefrom. For example, Ireland speaks:

Go tell my sons there is one way to save me, One way they yet have left untried: Let stander perish from their lips, and hatred No more their ranks divide.

He must be holy who would east forth devils. Must quell himself ere yet he leads; War's me for all my node flowers of manhood That only lapse to weeds.

If Miss Parnell's songs are not always tuneful, they are ever in carnest; and the songs will doubtiess become

country. A complete manual for the use of clargymen may be found in the Burial of the Dead," by the Rev. George Duffield and the Rev. Samuel W. Duffield (Funk & Wag

nalls). It is a handbook both for funeral services and or the consolation and comfort of the afflicted. cation of articles from a newspaper has not generally proved a successful experiment. Yet this is well worth

proverbs and passages from poems. A very interesting collection is the "Eastern Proverba and Emblems" by the Rev. J. Long (Funk & Wagnalis). The Scriptures have been largely drawn from in its

preparation. Fifty American colleges are said to be represented in the "American College Song Book" (Orville Brewer & Co.) The lyrics of these learned institutions are arranged in alphabetical order. The highly senti figures largely, and the low comic is not excluded. Each chant is accompanied by its music. Vassar and Wellesley, young women's colleges, appear in force. Five Yale

songs are given, but Harvard is totally absent A variety of queer adventures are recorded by Dr. Dio Lewis in "Way We Went Gypsying in the Sierras." It is an entertaining, ramshackle sort of production.

therough manual of the country and routes of travel in Colorate. New Mexico, Arizona, and California. The wood cuts are good and the printing truly superior.

To the Edition of The Sun-Sir: Permit me to strongly question the correctness of "R. E. J.s" statement that Waiter Mailey's college friends will rejuct to shake him by the hand in the event of his acquired. I have never been in Seton Hall, but Mailey's career, his relations with dissolute women, his acknowledge at the relations with dissolute women, his acknowledge. areer, his relations with dissolute women, his acknowledged perjury, and his moral, if not legal nursler of Jennie

Gramer, lead me to believe that all right-minded men

Trainer, lead me to believe that all right-minded men

Larism. After some little heaving she will maintain ber Cramer, lead me to believe that all right-minded men would down themselves contaminated by his presence, instead of being eager to press their fri-nidshit on him. With an include means, with reducation, with a luxuitions tome this mean tends to death a foolist, cliddy girl who could not break away from the starces woven about her. It may be that legally he will wish forth acquitted, but a least the community of the contamination and the start of the community will not pathate the infinity, and I have a thoughtful expression of public sentiment will sustain my views in his regard.

30 Warren Street, May 30.

\*\*Eldenve.\*\*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SHEE Kindly remainer "Khedise" of Egypt for a few of your read-results morrow a sun. A. S. S. New York, June 2

-A Rochester firm has sent seed to the almost \$10,000 to the sufferers by the overflow of the

-The great-grandfather of Sir Homes

SUNDEAMS.

ss, the new litter heer baronet, was a carrier betwee

Ashbourne, Derbyshire, and London -An Illinois woman of 80 has brought suit

or divorce against her bushand of 25. She thinks be sarried her for money, and not for love.

-The London World asserts that it is an on secret that Mr. Parnell cannot go to Ireland, and is tually concealing himself except in the Commona Eight hundred thousand dollars has been mted to the Irish constabulary for extra work during

Lord F. Cavendist -The London Spectator says "it is a strange answer to our chatter about race and creed in Irish affairs) that Mr. Burke was Catholic Milesian and Mr. Parnell is Protestant Augio-American."

prast few years. This was mainly at the instar

-The wife of a Milwaukee physician is going to jail for afteen days rather than pay a fine of \$5, which was imposed on her for persistently keeping an unticensed deg. She wishes to be a marter for principle. Bishop Halsey said to the Conference of

the arrient Nethodist Church: "We have little respect for grammar, but great respect for the gospel. To suc-ceed with us, one must have a loud voice, almost enough to raise the dead. We sing loud and shout, but get trus religion." the African Methodist Church: "We have little rose -A case of suspended animation mistaken

for death is reported in Beston. A girl was pronounced dead by her physician. A few hours after, when her father furned to leave her slone, she cited, "Please don't go, papa." She then told her friends, as they gath. ered shout her, that she had been in beaven, a giorious place, and wished to return. She soon after die

While preaching fervidly at Lafayette, Ind., the Rev. H. A. Buchtel suddenly dropped out of sight behind the dock. The congregation thought he had been stricken by heart disease or parsiysis, and there was a great hubbub. But the pastor slowly arose and explained that he had inadvertently thrown his weight on a weak knee, which was dislocated by the strain. -A Berlin newspaper mentions the case of

a boy who fell sick and was found, after fuile treat-ment for a long period, to have worms in one of his lungs that had unquestionably come from a pet dog which he had been accostomed to fondle. Two danger-ons surgical operations were necessary for the removal of the parasite, and the lad barely survived them. The journal advises parents generally to take note of this case, and not to allow their children to kiss their pet animals or fondle them too freely. -Justice Mayes of West Alexander, Pa.

recently married his two thousandth couple. For sealing these happy bonds he has received the sum of \$6.332.14, or an average of \$3.12\s per couple. The regular fee was originally \$2, and after 1865 it was \$3, although some couples paid nothing and others from \$3 The lowest sum paid was 90 cents. Thirty ounles have been colored, fifty of the men were named Smith, and fourteen women did not charge their name. Business ranged from six couples a day to none. -The Rev. Father Cuddility forbade the

Grand Army post at Milford, Mass., to enter the Roman Catholic cometery on Decoration Day. He wrote as ollows: "Lentirely disapprove and differ from you mode of honoring our Catholic dead by putting a pen ny's worth of cotton bunting on their graves. You ge \$100 a year from the town Why not, then, have solemn mass and service according to Catholic usage for the Catholic soldier who has ' fought his last fight,' and has passed from your jurisdiction to that of the Courch that prays for his soul?" -A Portland military company was about

visit Hartford. The Boston and Maine Raticoad agent offered to carry them at half the regular rate. The Eastern Railroad agent invited them to ride for nothin and the other promptly agreed to pay them 25 per cent of the ordinary fare if they would ride with him. The latter terms were accepted. At the last moment a despatch was received from the Boston and Maine President reputiating the bargain. The company therefore made the trip over the Eastern, on full fares, and will age the Boston and Maine for breach of contract -The official world in the neighborhood of

Avignon, in the south of France, was the victim of rather a cruel hoax a few days ago. The Prefect having ent out a limited number of invitations to a dinner to re given in honor of M. de Mahy, Minister of Agriculture, some practical joker procured one of the cards and, baving had about 300 more printed to match, forwarded them to Mayors, Judges, and other big-wigs with the utmost liberality. At the dinner hour, troops of these functionaries made their appearance at the Prefect's door, only to receive a civil apploay from his secretary,

-A Philadelphia undertaker invited some ctors and other friends to a dinner. The invitations were printed on mourning paper, ornamented with a skull and crossbours; and the guests found that the fo-nereal aspect of the affair did not end with that. The table was set in a room hung with black and lighted by cantles; the table resembled a catafablue; the dishes vere edged with black; a turkey was garnished with a white collar and black necktie; the lee cream was moulded like a coffin; and the mashed potatoes were in a mound, with sprigs of green here and there, and tomb

stones to complete the semblance of a burial plot.

The Silesian Gazette reports a hall storm in villages of that province that was of amazing de-structiveness. Stones of the size of head eggs were showered throughout a whole night upon the unforts nate hamlets, and they fell with such force that they crashed through roofs, killed horses and cattle, destroyed barns and dwellings, and broke down trees. At the same time a brook that ran near by rose until From River to Sea "is a convenient and apparently a a rushing terrent and burst over the adjoining lands. In

> they had to be torn down.
>
> —Dr. Lasker, the distinguished Liberal ceived by that which occasionally appears on the surface. Germany will not perish in intolerance and tails that said a factor some little beaving she will maintain her consideration of place am ing the foremost nations of science of the lightenment, and industrial ability. We who should in the lightenment, and industrial ability. We who should in the light confidence in others with fellest confidence.
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> The control of the particular of the light confidence in others with fellest confidence.

and many buildings destroyed, or so badly injured that

-The mother of the Iri-h leader, Mr. Par-The mother of the Irish londer, Mr. Parnell by aromark at the recent meeting at Compet instiinte, Who ever heard of int freshwar who find not
black beir? has insidentianable wounded a miniber of
liantsom redbesied under the authority of the Irish Parimment thus describes the race. They are of modes
stature stronger body of a botter and minister native
than are other nation of wonderful soft skin, and by
reason of the tenderness of their ministes, they execute
multiberess and the feedbirts of all parts of the parts of unbleness and the descipling of all parts of the along the western coasts they are chiefly block boot in the cast and interfer red and lighter whate-tonimate; they are of a quick wit product of Symplecturing beyond of orestrayed, sold, and for per-kind and courseous to strangers constant in four on-patient of abuse or information and in the particular of the per-

The falling power of the French even in the matter of fasts in dress, is most keen a fell and the exaggeration into which they have be the necessity of pleasing a certain class of the whose very existence is more done boulder and facilities in Parks is because to the English lattice. For instance, the entering who has a cost his whole the indicating to it. plexing fashions for the outer robustor hard ellimeth of a legion raine satisfactor in A-many of the factor indicator command grind the with at Birth the factor indicator and those of S-generally likes referred point blank to form. I winterest of the order satisfactor in the second

winteness of the mider carle and the back castime is dispained at a gray of class in oat the fraction of the includes a The mystory of Zeo Wathings of another covery of her body in the particular tension at the particular tension at the particular tension at experience of the remains at explained. No control to the dispatch remains at explained. No control to the dispatcher of a second of the particular tension at the dispatcher of a second of the particular tension. tures for description and the state of the s

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